The continual Plots and Attempts of the Romanists, against the Establish d Church and Government of England, ever since the Reformation.

every made long those flowers. And their Registeres he hash

SER RIVED N

The Preach'd at Design of Dreach'd at

St. MART's Church

CAMBUDGE,

On the 5th of November, 1705.

PSALM CXXIX. 1, 2, 3, 4.10 11

Many a time have they afflicted me from my youth, may Ifrael now fay. Many a time have they afflicted me from my Youth: yet they have not prevail d against me. The plowers plow d upon my back: shey made long their furrows. The Lord is Righteons: he hath cut afunder the cords of the wicked.

By Sir. William Dawes, Baronet, D. D. Master of St. Cathe-

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to the than PSALM CXXIX. (11, 2, 3 or 4.)

Many a time have they afflisted me from my youth, may Israel now fay. Many a time have they afflisted me from my youth: yet they have not prevail d against me. The plowers plowed upon my back: they made long their furrows. The Lord n Righteous: he hath cut asunder the cords of the Wicked.

T what time, and upon what particular occasion, this Pfalm was composed, (whether upon Sennacherib's coming up against Jetusalem, as some think: or upon the Combination of feveral Nations to deftroy the Jews; as foon as they return'd from the Captivity of Babylon, as others) has never yet been agreed among learned Men. And indeed there is very little in the Pfalm it felf to afford us any light as to this matter there being but one diffinguishing expression in it, which can possibly give us the least hint, towards gheffing at the time and occasion of it, viz. that their Enemies had not then prevail'd against them. And even that (the by prevailing we mould understand, that their Enemies had not then ever led them army captive; much more if we understand by it, that they had not then utterly destroy'd them, and made them cease to be a Nation) is an expression of very great Laticude, and must needs leave us under much uncertainty, in our conjectures as to this point.

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Wherefore, not to spend your Time fruitlesly in groundless and vain Disquistions, I shall not only observe to you, that it is agreed on all hands, that this Pfalm was made, when some New Calamity threaten'd the Jewish Nation: and that it is plain, from the Words of the Pfalm it felf, that it was delign'd, both for a general Recognition of God's manifold Mercies to his People the Jews, in Supporting, protecting, and preferying them, fo often as he had done, against the Attempts and Violences of their Enemies (who, from their youth: from the time that they began to be a People: from the time they were in Egypt and came our of it, which is call'd in Scripture Ifrael's youeb: had, almost continually, grievoully molested, afflicted, and distressed them, and often reduc'd them to very great Straits and Miseries) and also, for a Preser to God to continue this his mercy to them for the future, to disappoint and blast all the Conspiracies and Machinations,

Aschingtions, which should from that time forward be form'd gainst them; and probably those more especially, which bey were under apprehensions and fears of, at the time of

ompoling this Pfalm.

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And, upon all these accounts, this Psalm is extreamly well itted for the occasion of our present meeting: which is to ive shanks to God for our manifold Deliverances from our nemies (who have many a time afflitted us) more especially. pole great ones of this Day: and to implore him still to be our gighty Pratector, and so to Scatter our Enemies, who delight in lood, and confound their devices, that they may never prevail easinst is: more particular at this time, when we are enag'd in a War, with a great and formidable Enemy, who ares our Zion, and would fain be plowing upon our backs, and asking long his furrows.

But chiefly are we met together, to give thanks to God for ur past Deliverances: and therefore that is what I shall at resent chiefly insist upon. And besides, the doing this worhily is it felf a Prayer to God, for his future favour. And, hat we may not fail of doing it fo, I have made choice of he former part of this Psalm, for the Words of my Text which feems to contain in it all that can possible be necessary, p excite in us a most sincere and affectionate Thanksgiving to fod: Suggesting to us, in a Case very parallel to our own, full and fignificant representation, both of the many and reat dangers, which we have been under from our Enchies, and the continual injuries, oppressions and afflictions, which we have fuffer'd from them; and also, of the Infinite oodness of God, in delivering us out of them all.

Accordingly I shall make the following Heads (which I hink are all naturally deducible from the words of my Text, sapply'd to the occasion of our present meeting: and which hope, will take in all that is necessary for our mediation, pon this occasion) the Subjects of my present Discourse.

1. The Restless and almost continual Plots and Attempts of he Romanists, against our most excellent Church and Constiwion, ever fince our Reformation from the Errors and Coruptions of the Church of Rome. Many a time bave they afided me from my youth, may Ifrael now fay.

2. The Barbarous and Inhumane Cruelties; which they have kercised towards us, when they have had us in their power;

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intimated in those words: The plowers plowed upon my back, they made long their furrows.

Lastly, The Many Deliverances, which God hath graciously vouchfated us, from all these Plots and Attempts, out of all these Barbarous and Inhuman Cruelties; They have not prevailed against

us : but the Lord bath cut afunder the cords of the wicked.

I. The Restless and almost continual Plots and Attempts of the Romanists, against our most excellent Church and Constitution, ever fince our Reformation from the Errors and Corruptions of the Church of Rome. Many a time have they afflicted na mation: because this is what we Protestants are mainly concern'd to confider, and therefore, probable what the Compilers of the Office for this Day chiefly aim'd at, in these words: as also, because this will afford full as much as the bounders. as the bounds of my present Discourse will admit. For or therwise, it were very easy to shew how, for some hundred years before the Reformation, the Pope and his Adherents had been very troublesome to this Nation, and the cause of a great deal of Strife. Rebellion. War and Blandson in the popular and product in the p

a great deal of Strife, Rebellion, War and Bloodshed, in it; wa as I shall have occasion to hint often in my following discourse the But first I must be careful to prevent my being mistaken, he as if I had here spoken of the Reformation, as the youth of our Church of England; a point, which all the Romanisti eco will be very forward to mistake me in. Let them know therefore, once for all, that by youth here I mean the begin ning of our Reformation, and not the beginning of our Per Church; which, as National, is probably as old as the Apostle's time, or at least very little younger: as Christian, as it now stands in Respect of all the Essentials of a Christian an Church, as old as Christianity it self. And this has been so often, and so substantially made out, that one would be wonder with what Face the Romanists can ask us, as they are so apt to do, that impertinent question, Where was your Church before Luther? But to return to my Subject. before Luther? But to return to my Subject.

Whoever considers how very dangerous and pernicious man requ of the Principles, Positions and Pretensions of the Court and Rome are, to the Peace and good Government of Charles of Rome are, to the Peace and good Government of Charles of Rome are, to the Peace and good Government of Charles of the Popular I Supreme Lord of all Princes, Kings and Emperours. The affice they hold their Principles. they hold their Principalities, Kingdoms and Empires of him and are subject to him: That they are liable to be depose

(3)by him (to rebom God bash given power over all Nations and King.

doms, to pluck up, destroy, feateer and bring to rain) and to have their Subjects absolved from all manner of Bonds of Allegiance to them, and their Dominions disposed of to other Per-Your, as the Pope shall think fit: That they have no Power over any Eccleliastical Persons, within their Dominions (not to much as to punish them for crimes purely Civil, or to levy the least Tax upon them, for the necessary support of their Government) without the Pope's leave: That the Pope may authorize their own Subjects to depose them, War against them, and, if it shall be needful, to Murder them: may, that he may pronounce all this meritorious, and encourage it, with plenary Indulgence and Pardon of all their Sins, and yet further (oh Blasphemy to speak!) with Pro-

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Whoever reflects upon the horrid Practifes of the Pope and o his Adherents, in the several Empires, Kingdoms, and Prin-ed cipalities of Christendom, exactly agreeable to the foremennts tion d Principles, Politions and Pretentions: His actually deof poling many Princes, Kings and Emperours, and giving a-it; way their Dominions to Others: His stirring up Foreign Prinfe tes to invade and Conquer their Countries: His forbidding their Subjects, under pain of Damnation, to affift, obey or or regard them: Nay his commanding them to make Infurfor rections and Rebellions against them, and in all possible ways; ow to diffres, drive them out of their Dominions, destroy and will them: His Canonizing of Traytors, and making a fet our ppeech in Commendation of a Regicide; and the many A Actual Outrages and Murders committed upon the Persons nd Governments of Princes, in consequence and upon the 25 illi Encouragement of these Examples and Proceedings, &c.

More particularly, whoever confiders, long before the an Deminions of our Sovereign: his haughty and tyrannical Treatf them, and disposal of his Crown to a Foreigner: the an requent troubles which he gave these Realms, by Interdicts, an excommunications, Obscusions of Outles of Fidelity to his See, the pon our Kings and Bishops, exorbitant demands of Mony from our Princes and Ecclesiasticks, Exemptions of our King's Ecclehe astical Subjects, from their Junistiction, &c.

But

But above all, whoever considers the Principles of the Chinel of Rime, in respect of Herericks such as they constantly count, us, and every Year excomminicals us as such, upon Maintay Thursday) as that there is no Faith to be kept with them? That their Goods may lawfully be taken away from them: That Heretical Princes are commine Sippo facto, for that very reason, actually without any judicial Process, deprived of their Kingdoms: And that Subjects, not only may, but are indispensably obliged, under Peril of their Souls, to depose an Heretical Prince, and to force him from his Domilistic over Christian Men, See the

And whoever adds to this, the more than ordinary barred that the Romanists have to the Church of England, above any other Reform d. Church; as having been, before Reform d the most gainful to them of any, and consequently the greatest loss to them, when separated from them: As being the best Reformed, and consequently least liable to their Objections of any; and as being every way strongest in Power Wealth and Learning, and consequently the best able every way, and not only to define it Self and Others, but like wife to annoy the Romanists, by making their abominable Corruptions of the true Christian Faith; and yet more abominable Corruptions of the true Christian Faith; and yet more abominable Corruptions of the Christian Faith; and yet more abominable Corruptions of the Christian Fractice appears, to their everlasting difference, in their true and proper Colours, to all Mankind; as, ever since the Reformation, it has often and effectually done.

Whoever, I say, puts all these Things together, will be easily induced to believe, even before he comes to inquisit into matter of fact; that the Romanife have been, from the very beginning of the Reformation, incessably contriving an endeavouring to undermine, blow up (proper words I am lut on this Day) and utterly destroy our most excellent Change

and Constitution. The sales b

And so far will he be from finding himself deceived in a presumptive belief, by a close inspection into matters Fact, that, on the contrary, he will be, beyond all shade

of doubt, fix'd and confirm'd by it.

No sooner did Hen. Vist. berray the least Inclination shake off the Pope's Yoke, but immediately the Pope se his Brief to King James the first of Scotland, inciting him make War upon him, and declaring him a Rebel and commended.

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of Leve Milesty of Treufon, for that he had rifen against him who was his Bord Soon after the Pope and Cordinal Pool instigated divers Princes in Christendom to invade England and the Pope actually fent Affiftance to the Storeby against our King. And these proceedings, no doubt, gave greatencoulagement to the Commorions, which happen'd afterwards; in feveral parts of the Kingdoms: And particularly to that derestable Conspiracy of the K's own Subjects, to depose bim, and fee on Cardinal Pool in his fread. Of the Tomos via damas

Most of the troubles of the next Reign were pwine to or at least very much inflam'd by the Priest of those times, and fuch other Zealous Abetors of the Pope's Supremacy, and

other pourts of Popery. Ballow of year the const good for

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In Q Mary's days, we all know, the Church was forely berfecured, and the most able Defenders, and most Illustrious Ornaments of it, condemn'd to Death, and executed by Fire

and Faggor, for its falls and waging Lord when A

All the World has heard of the famous, or rather infamous Bull of Pope Pin V. against Q Elizabeth; wherein he excommilhicates and damns her and all her Adherents 1 deprives her of her pretended Royal Right, and all her Dominion. Dignity and Priviledge whatfoever! Absolves all her Subjects from Allegiance to her, nay commands and forbids them all to date to give any Obedience to her, and gives away her Kingdom and Dominions to Philip the II. King of Spain. And this, as Sir Fran. Walfingham tells us, was the chief occalion of that War against her in the North, offeveral Traiterous Conspiracies to take away her Crown and Life, and left of all, of the great Spanish Invasion. And, during her whole Reign, Popish Immsfaries were lent into England, to defend the Pope's Power, and proceeding by his Unchristian Bull: And to porfor the minds of her Leige people, and thenate their affections from her, by falle and impudent Suggestions and Infinuations against her; hay even their Sacred Rite of Confellion it felf was made use of for these abominable Purposes and Treason and Rebellion were instilled into the minds of People, instead of those necessary Christian Duties of Submission and Obedience to their lawful Governours.

What endeavours did the Romanists whe (Pope Clement the VIII. by his Bulls, and the Priefts and other his Creatures, by the Influence which they had over any of the Subjects of England) to hinder K. James's Accession to our Throne? And,

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And, when they found that that would not do they immediately contrived a desperate Design, for seizing the King and Prince Henry his Son, even before his Coronation. Which failing likewife, they foon contriv'd another, which they thought it was not possible should miscarry, the Guipowder Treason Plot. A Plot to hase, so barbarous, so devilisto in all its Circumstances (as I shall have occasion presently to shew) as hardly any Age or History can parallel; and with all fo cunningly contrived, fo fecretly carry'd on, so plentifully encourag'd by those, who pretend to have the Keys of Heaven in their keeping: That had not the special Providence of God interpoled for its discovery; We, in all probability had not been here this day to worship God in the pure way of the Church of England, nay perhaps, the Reformation all over Rampe had been, long before this time, rooted up and deftroy'd. 100 1114 cing a to Leath.

In K. Charles the I. Reign, when the Rapifes boast most of their Loyalty (and when, to do them right, many of them did shew themselves better than the Principles of their Religion, in this respect; oh that they would do so in many more!) even them, I say, we are not to learn, who first somented the War in Scotland, even an Hely Cardinal: Who inflamed the Troubles in Ireland, by a most horrid Massacre of the Provessams: Who conspired to take away the King's and Arabbishop's Life, in England: Who acted among the Rebels in Disgusse: Who kept a Council at London, and transmitted Intelligence to Rome, and by whom it was resolved, that the King's death man for the good of the Catholick Cause: Lastly, who submitted to, courted and sawn'd upon, the Usurp'd Powers, and gave them to understand that they might be much

furer of them, than of the Prelatick Party.

All the Reign of K. Charles the II. how were we continually alarm'd with Fears and Apprehensions of Popish Conspiracies? What shrewd suspicious Circumstances; at least, were there, that the Papists had a hand in the Firing of London? What plain proof of their designs upon the King's Life, and the Subversion of our Religion and Government? And when, at last, that unhappy Prince began to open his Eves, and see the Danger which he was in from them: A sudden, seasonable death for them, not very like a natural one, seal'd up his Eyes for ever.

I need say but very little of the next Reign; Popery and Arbitrary Government were then bare-facedly forcing themselves P

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fener Oxford, had their Rights, Liberties, Properties, and above all their most Holy Religion, invaded with so much Violence; and were put into such imminent danger of losing all, that was most dear and valuable to them: That it would be a severe and intolerable Reslection upon us to speak, as if we had the lest need to be reminded of that time.

pary and Arbitrary Government, both dangerously threatened by, a zealous Bigor to both, the French King. And, when the Papists found that they could not be too hard for him, in open Combat; how pitifully, how basely did they contrise a socret Assistation? How dishonourably did the French King deny his Right and Title to the Crown, which for a present convenience he had own'd. And set up, and maintain'd a

pretended Prince against him?

And even now, in the happy Reign of our gracious Queen, how zealously is the same presence kept up, and the hopes of the Popisto Party here buoy'd up with it? How wastly doth the Number of Popisto Priests, those sure fore-runners of Mischief increase daily? What more than ordinary care has been taken of late, to reprint old Popisto Books: Set forth new Ones: To give presended Answers to the Writings of our most eminent Divines against Popery: To draw Schemes of Catholick Unity; and, in one word, to use all means that they dare, to seduce her Majesty's Subjects from their Religion, and then, by necessary consequence, from their Duty and Allegiance to Her?

To what has been said, I shall only add the Secret Arts, that the Romanists have always used, to divide us amongst our selves; by keeping up, ever since the Reformation, a presence of the necessity of a yet farther and purer Reformation, and thereby hindring us (oh that our Dissenters would be so wise, as to see and disappoint this their contrivance) from uniting upon one Bottom. By creeping into the Assemblies of our Dissenters, nay even into their Pulpits, and their blowing the Coals of Contention, between them and the Church of England, &cc. But I fear, I have been too long already upon this Head, and therefore hasten to my.

Second, The barbarous and inhuman Cruelties, which the Romanists have exercised towards us, when they have had us in their Power; intimated in these words, The plomers plowed upon my back, they made long their furrows. And here, when

we reflect upon what has been just said, concerning the principles of the Romanists, in despect of their dealings with Here eight, and their more particular harred of us English Hereticks, above any other as also, upon their barbarous ulage of Princes, deposing some and murdering others; and withat east our Eyes abroad into other parts of the World, Indeed almost into all parts of it as well Pagan as Christian, and see what unheard of Crusties they have there exercised, more especially upon those of the Reform a Religion, we cannot expect to find but that their usage of us, when they have had us in their Power, has been barbarous and inhuman enough of all Consciences.

And so our Histories and Mareyroligies do abundantly prove it to have been to the bellish design of this day, so our onth too constraint experience, in a late Reign, do plentifully vouch

for it.

But I need not infift upon thefe Things. Queen Many's bloody Reign's the hardly to be parallel'd Irifh Maffacre; the Invalion of all our Rights Sacred and Civil, in the Reign of a late Prince, and the halty steps that were then taken, towards the utter Ruin and Destruction of all the Protestants of these Kingdoms? are full well known, and I hope, will never be forgotten. But the Mafter-piece of even Popili cruelty it felf (had it succeeded, and we are not to thank the Romanists that it did not would have been the Conferency of this day: which delign'd, at one blow, to have cut off our Prince and whole Royal Family, all our Nobility, Spiritual and Temporal, the flower of our Commons, and to far to have involved the reft in War and Bloodfhed: that Rose and Branch, had it fucceeded, must have been the word; and the whole English Church and English Government must have been bury'd in one common Grave.

Oh the most than inbuman, the even Diabolical designs of these Ten! I say strictly and properly Diabolical; for surely none but that malicious Spirit the Devil, who had before destroy'd all Mankind in the Loyns of their Fore-sarher, could ever have been capable of forming such a detestable Design as this, of cutting off a whole Church and Nation at one blow. Blessed Jesu! that ever thy most beloved Name (a name of Peace, and Charity and universal Salvation) should be made a tover for such horrid Villanies as these! That ever thy Holy Religion, the natural Fruits of which are love, joy, peace, long sufferings;

fufferings, geneleness, kindness, & Should be made a precence for Perfecutions, Massacres, Treasures, Rebellions, Slaughters of abible Kingdoms, and what not. That ever Mankind, who are so excellently well fitted for one another's mutual assistances relses and comfort, should become beasts of pres, and, instead of helping and supporting, bite and depont each other. But let us pass off from this melancholy Scene, to a much more playing one, viz.

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The many Deliverances which God hath gracionally Laftly, vouchtafed us, from all thefe Plots and Accempes, out of all thele barbarous and inhaman Cruelties of our Enemies: They have not prevail a against us, but the Lord bath cut usunder the cords of the poicked. Of all the numerous Plots and Attempts of the Romanifes, which I have had occasion to mention, but very few have fucceeded at all, and those too but for a very short times not one of them entirely, and as they doubtless delign'd, for out utter subversion and ruin. And I dave say that, in this places I need not spend any time in proving, that his owing to the Divine Providence, that they have not succeeded. However there are three of them more especially, in our Deliverance from which the band of Divine Providence did so remarkably appear that I fear I should be thought too regardless of the finger of God, if I should not take particular notice of them. And they are, the Spanish Invasion, the Gunpowder Plot, of this day, and the Arbitrary proceedings and threatning defigns of a late Reigns our deliverance from which did likewife begin, as on this day.

As to the Spanish Invasion, I need say no more of it, than what the Admiral of their own (to all human appearance, as it was then styled) invincible Almado, and their own King said of it; when they saw how expectedly God had made the wind and storms to fulfil bit word, in the scattering and breaking of their Navy: The first, implously and prophanely, that he sear a Jesus Christ was turn a Lutberan; the latter, with a more becoming sense of God's over-ruling Providence in this Affair, that he did not send his Fleet to sight against God, but against Men.

The Gunpowder Treason was a Plos so much out of the way, and above the thoughts and Apprehensions of any honest-minded man, have even of any ordinary Proficient in Villany; and it was contrived and carry d on in such a secret and invisible way, brought so very near to effect, and yet at last discovered in so very odd a manner (by a Letter directed by the Conspirators to one of their own Religion, and that too so dark

and uncertain, that the Person to whom is was directed, could make nothing of it (which perhaps if he could have done, it had prevented his being instrumental in the discovery) and yet so immediately unridded and fully explain d, as it were by some screet Inspiration, by our then Gracious Sovereign, whom it most nearly concern d) that we must be very ungrateful and injurious to the Divine Providence, if we will not acknowledge That to have contrived and brought about this train of happy Circumstances, for our Deliverance. Especially considering, that one of the Conspirators themselves own d that the discovery was more than bumane, and, the his wicked heart would not let him give God the glory of it, ascribed it to the Devil.

Then, for our late happy Revolution, it was wrought for us in a way so full of wonder and astonishment; so directly contrary to our knemies expectations, and so much above our own: With so little difficulty and opposition, so little effusion of Christian blood: In so short a time, and yet in so perfect a manner (translating us, as it were in a moment and all at once, from a State of sear and almost despair, as to the enjoyment of our Liberties, Properties, Lives, and above all our Religion, into an absolute security, as to all these) that whoever believes that there is a God, that judgeth in the Earth, and who in a more especial manner, takes care of his Church and People, and Interests, and concerns himself in the great turns and changes of humane Government, will readily acknowledge, That the was the Lord's doing, and that it is marvellous in our eyes.

To this I might farther add the Providential discovery of the intended horrid Assassination of our late Sovereign, of Glorious memory: Which was made, by one of the Associates in it, whose heart God had so far touch'd, whose conscience he had so deeply affected, with a quick and pungent sense of the baseness and detestableness of such a design, that he could no longer keep it within his own breast, but was in a manner, inwardly constrain'd to discover it to those, in whose power it was to prevent it. But I am unwilling to tire your patience, especially in so plain a case: And shall therefore chuse rather to conclude, what has been already said, with a few words of prastical application. And,

First, Since the Plots and Accempts of the Romanists against us, and their enuelties towards us, when they have had us in their

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their power, have been so many and so great: And all acted too upon certain Principles avow'd and maintain'd by them: We cannot but learn from hence, what Judgment we ought to make of their Religion, and how fearful we ought to be of being scauc'd to it. A Religion indeed, which outwardly bears the name of Christian, But which immardly and really, when follow'd according to the rigout of its Principles, has very little of the true Spirit of Christianity in it (that blessed Spirit, which never fails to encourage and promote Peace and Love and universal Beneficence) but, on the contrary, a great deal of that Antichristian Devoilish Spirit, breaths forth nothing but Revienge, Malice, Envy, Anger, Hatred, War, Bloodshed, Consusion, and Destruction,

And from the same consideration of the greatness of the Dangers which we have been in, and the cruel Sufferings which we have undergone, from the Romanists: We learn how, duely to estimate our manifold Deliverances from them; as Deliverances, not from travial and common Evils, and Afflictions, but from the most terrible and dreadful ones, that can well be imagin'd; and consequently Deliverances, which call loudly upon us, for the utmost joy, most grateful Acknowledgements,

and most hearty Thanksgivings to the Author of them,

But chiefly we learn from hence to watch, and be upon our guard, and use our utmost endeavours to prevent the designs of the Romanist against us, for the suture. Since, as appears from what has been said, they have been from time to time continually plotting and contriving our rain, and that too upon Principles: and since their Principles are still the same; we have a great deal of reason still to sear the same is designs and is usage from them. And consequently it cannot but be highly reasonably for us, to make the most prudent provision, which we can against them. And not against them only, but against all others also who like them, have been wont to turn Religion into Rebellion, and Faith into Faction; against all, I say, by what Name soever they are call'd, who maintain the same Seditions Principles as to the Government, and have been guilty of the same Treasonable Practices of Deposing and Murdering Princes; with them. And, in order to this, three things more especially seem to be necessary, as our affairs stand at present.

tend to weaken us, and to lay us open to the designs and assaults of our Common Enemy. And the readicst way which we can possibly take to prevent these is, for all Parties and different Sects amongst us, to give each other all manner of Assarances, that in reason can be desir'd, of their sidelity and steadfastness to our present Constitution, as happily established both in Church and State, Wichout this, we must necessarily be troubled with perpetual Suspicions, Jealousies and Fears of one another, and, the natural Essess of these, Districtions and Consustons; and with this, I think, it is plain that we have all the ground for Peace, and Lave and Unity amongst our selves, that can possibly be desired.

Love and Unity amongst our selves, that can possibly be desir'd,

And Oh! that a deep sense of the danger, which we are in at present from the Common Enemy, might be an Argument to our several sorts of Diffenseri, (I could wilk also to all Protestants in general) to unite in one common bottom, the Church of England. How much it would be for our Interest to unite some where, we are all sensible. And where can we be so likely ever to unite, as in that Church, which must be own'd by all to be the Medd of the Protestant Interest: To have nothing unlawful, but a great many things very excellent, in its Communications of Protestants whatsoever, for a proper Center of Union, that any other Church or Society of Protestants.

Secondly. Cheerfully and beartily to contribute, all we can, towards the maintaining and carrying on the present War, against the Brench King, with the utwest Zeal and Vigour possible. To pay our Taxes willingly and freely: to give all due respect and encouragement to those, who are entrusted with the Administration of our affairs, and have been sound diligent and saithful in it; and above all, to let our Layalty and Zeal, for the Person and Government of our Gracious Sovereign, so conspicuously appear: That the hopes of our Enemies against us may be thereby deste and their Practices discouraged. But what is more especially incumbent upon us in this place, in this respect, is, frequently and carnessly to pray to God, that he would be pleased to give Successive all her Majesty's Counsels and Undertakings for us, and to pessel all such, as are committed to our respective Charges, with a just and grateful Sense of the many inestimable Blessings, which they enjoy under Her Majesty's most happy and auspicious Government: all which they must be sure to loose, if ever the French King should prevail against us, which God surbid.

Laftly, Rirmly and Affectionately to adhere to the Protestant Succession, as by Law Establish'd. Whoever doth not this, let him go under what Profession or Denomination he will, is a certain Enemy both to our Church and State, and less open a Door, as far as he is able, for Popery and Arhitrary Power to enter in at; against both which the Protestant Succesflon is the only Humane Bar, after Her Majesty's Life, which God long preserve. Nay; and which makes it yet much more valuable, it is a very great fecurity to that most impartant Life too, which we all, with fo much reason, earnestly wish and pray for the long continuance of. We are all fure abundantly convinc'd by our own late experience, as well as by the reason of the thing it self, how impossible it is for us to be in any manner of fafety, under the Government of a Popifo Prince: And therefore methinks, we cannot but be firmly rejelv'd and united against fuchan one; especially one, that must bring a French power along with. bim, and has been all along educated and form'd, according to the French Model. But fure I shall not need to intil any longer upon this point, which we are oblig'd, by the firideft Tyes of Lows and Solemn Oaths, nay, and if we understand our own Interest, by that too, to be true to. The e f

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These things if we are careful to do. I make no doubt (considering the Gloriom Suggesses, with which, God has been pleased bit berso to bless the Arms of our Graciom Sovereign and Her Allies, against the common Enemy: And the encouragement which he has bereby given us to hope for his future savour? Especially if we take this ready way to obtain it, by doing what we can for our selves,) but that we shall be able, not only to hinder our common Enemy from prevailing against us, but even so far to prevail against him as shall be for the good of our Common Cause; which is all that we desire.

Secondly, Has God done all these great Things for us, wrought all these Glorious Delaverances for our Church and Government, subcreef we rejoyce? Let us then before to afferike to him all possible praise Thanksgiving, for the same; suying, both in our publick and private Devotions, with our Hearts as well as with our Voices: Not unto us, O Lord; not unto us, but unto thy Name give glary, for thy mercy and for thy truth's sake; for if the Lord had not been on our side, When Men rose up against us; they had swallow dus up quick, when their wrath was kindled against us. Blessed be the Lord, who hath not given us over, a prey unto their teeth. Our belp is in the name of the Lord, who made Heaven and Earth.

And let us (which is one part of our Thanksgiving to God, and a very acceptable part too) remember with bovour and gratitude Him, whom God was pleased to make his chief Instrument in one of our Great Deliverances, begun as on this day, our late Sovereign of Glorious Memory; at least let us forbear, as the custom of some Men is, to speakill of him, even for his Deliverance of us. How meanly soever some Men may now give themselves leave to think and speak of his part in this Deliverance: There was a time, we may well remember, when every good Protestant and true Englishman spoke, and therefore we ought in Charity to hope thought, quite otherwise of it; and would have been willing to have purchased the happy effects of it, at any Rate.

And, above all, let us look upon the Goodness of God, in his repeated deliverances and continu'd preservation of

our Church and Government, as a Token of his approbation and good liking of them: and confequently a most powerful Argument to us, to think well of and heartily value and esteem them, and to do all, that is in our power, towards fecuring and promoting the safety and well being of them. To become Dutiful, Useful and Loyal Subjects to the one: Obedient, Pious and Exemplary Children to the other. This is the most acceptable way of paying our thanks to God, for his past subjects: This the most certain way to obtain a continuance of them, for the suture.

And to this we have nothing to add, but our earnest prayers to God (which, when joyn'd with this, can hardly fail of being effectual; and which we have the greatest encouragement, from the consideration of God's past savours, to offer, with some fort of Considerace, at the Throne of Grace) that he would still continue to be our Deliverer and Mighty Protector. And this I shall do, in the latter part of this Plalm, with the Words of which I will conclude,

Let them all be confounded and turn back, that bate Zion. Let them be as the grass upon the bouse tops, which withereth afore it groweth up. Whereof the mower filleth not his hand, nor be that hindeth sheaves his bosom. Neither do they, which go by, say, The blessing of the Lord be upon you, we bless you in the name of the Lord. Let them curse, but bless thou, O Lord: When they arise, let them be asham'd: But let thy servants rejoice evermore.

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